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ISACA CRISC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Risk Response and Reporting	32%	- Risk monitoring and control • 1. Performance measurement and trend analysis • 2. Key risk indicators (KRIs) definition and use • 3. Incident management and response - Risk communication and reporting • 1. Reporting formats and frequency • 2. Compliance and audit reporting • 3. Stakeholder engagement and communication - Risk response strategies • 1. Control selection and implementation • 2. Risk avoidance, mitigation, transfer, acceptance • 3. Cost-benefit analysis of responses

Technology and Security	20%	- Infrastructure and application security • 1. Application development and security testing • 2. Resilience and recovery strategies • 3. Network, cloud and endpoint security - Emerging technologies and risk • 1. Digital transformation risk management • 2. New technology risk assessment - Information systems security • 1. Access control and identity management • 2. Security architecture and design • 3. Data protection and privacy
IT Risk Assessment	22%	- Risk analysis and evaluation • 1. Risk prioritization and ranking • 2. Risk register development and maintenance • 3. Qualitative and quantitative assessment methods - Risk identification • 1. Impact and likelihood analysis • 2. Asset classification and valuation • 3. Threat and vulnerability identification - Risk assessment methodologies and tools • 1. Assessment techniques and best practices • 2. Documentation and reporting
Governance	26%	- Risk management strategy and policies • 1. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements • 2. Integration with enterprise risk management • 3. Development and maintenance - Control framework design and implementation • 1. Control objectives and activities • 2. Control monitoring and evaluation - Organizational risk governance framework • 1. Risk appetite and tolerance definition • 2. Alignment with business objectives • 3. Roles, responsibilities and accountability

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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions

(Q1552-Q1557):

NEW QUESTION # 1552
Which of the following would BEST enable mitigation of newly identified risk factors related to internet of Things (IoT)?

- A. Performing periodic risk assessments of IoT
- B. Introducing control procedures early in the life cycle
- C. Performing secure code reviews
- D. Implementing IoT device software monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:
The BEST way to enable mitigation of newly identified risk factors related to internet of Things (IoT) is to introduce control procedures early in the life cycle, because it can help to prevent or reduce the occurrence or impact of the risk factors, and to ensure that the IoT devices and systems are designed and developed with security and quality in mind. The control procedures should include requirements analysis, design review, testing, validation, and verification of the IoT devices and systems. The other options are not as effective as introducing control procedures early in the life cycle, because:
Option B: Implementing IoT device software monitoring is a good way to detect and respond to the risk factors related to IoT, but it does not enable mitigation of the risk factors, which is the proactive and preventive approach. Software monitoring is a reactive and corrective measure that may not be able to prevent or reduce the occurrence or impact of the risk factors, especially if they are embedded in the hardware or firmware of the IoT devices.
Option C: Performing periodic risk assessments of IoT is a necessary way to identify and evaluate the risk factors related to IoT, but it does not enable mitigation of the risk factors, which is the action-oriented and solution-focused approach. Risk assessment is an analytical and descriptive process that may not provide the specific and effective measures to address or mitigate the risk factors, especially if they are complex or dynamic.
Option D: Performing secure code reviews is a useful way to verify and improve the security and quality of the software of the IoT devices and systems, but it does not enable mitigation of the risk factors related to IoT, which may involve more than just the software aspect. The risk factors related to IoT may also include the hardware, firmware, network, communication, data, and integration aspects, which may not be covered or resolved by the code reviews. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 214.

NEW QUESTION # 1553
Which of the following is the process of numerically analyzing the effects of identified risks on the overall enterprise's objectives?

- A. Qualitative Risk Assessment
- B. Quantitative Risk Assessment
- C. Identifying Risks
- D. Monitoring and Controlling Risks

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A quantitative risk assessment quantifies risk in terms of numbers such as dollar values. This involves gathering data and then entering it into standard formulas. The results can help in identifying the priority of risks. These results are also used to determine the effectiveness of controls. Some of the terms associated with quantitative risk assessments are:
Single loss expectancy (SLE)-It refers to the total loss expected from a single incident. This incident can occur when vulnerability is being exploited by threat. The loss is expressed as a dollar value such as $1,000. It includes the value of data, software, and hardware.
SLE = Asset value * Exposure factor
Annual rate of occurrence (ARO)-It refers to the number of times expected for an incident to occur in a year. If an incident occurred twice a month in the past year, the ARO is 24. Assuming nothing changes, it is likely that it will occur 24

times next year.
Annual loss expectancy (ALE)-It is the expected loss for a year. ALE is calculated by multiplying SLE with ARO. Because SLE is a given in a dollar value, ALE is also given in a dollar value. For example, if the SLE is $1,000 and the ARO is 24, the ALE is $24,000. ALE = SLE * ARO Safeguard value-This is the cost of a control. Controls are used to mitigate risk. For example, antivirus software of an average cost of $50 for each computer. If there are 50 computers, the safeguard value is $2,500.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The first thing we must do in risk management is to identify the areas of the project where the risks can occur. This is termed as risk identification. Listing all the possible risks is proved to be very productive for the enterprise as we can cure them before it can occur. In risk identification both threats and opportunities are considered, as both carry some level of risk with them.
C: Unlike the quantitative risk assessment, qualitative risk assessment does not assign dollar values.
Rather, it determines risk's level based on the probability and impact of a risk. These values are determined by gathering the opinions of experts.
Probability- establishing the likelihood of occurrence and reoccurrence of specific risks, independently, and combined. The risk occurs when a threat exploits vulnerability. Scaling is done to define the probability that a risk will occur. The scale can be based on word values such as Low, Medium, or High.
Percentage can also be assigned to these words, like 10% to low and 90% to high.
Impact- Impact is used to identify the magnitude of identified risks. The risk leads to some type of loss. However, instead of quantifying the loss as a dollar value, an impact assessment could use words such as Low, Medium, or High. Impact is expressed as a relative value. For example, low could be 10, medium could be 50, and high could be 100.
Risk level = Probability*Impact
D: This is the process of implementing risk response plans, tracking identified risks, monitoring residual risks, identifying new risks, and evaluating risk process effectiveness through the project.

NEW QUESTION # 1554
An organization retains footage from its data center security camera for 30 days when the policy requires 90-day retention The business owner challenges whether the situation is worth remediating Which of the following is the risk manager s BEST response'

- A. Identify the regulatory bodies that may highlight this gap
- B. Evaluate the risk as a measure of probable loss
- C. Highlight news articles about data breaches
- D. Verify if competitors comply with a similar policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
A risk is the possibility of an event that may have a negative impact on the achievement of an organization's objectives. A risk can be measured by the probability and impact of the event, which indicate the likelihood and consequence of the event. A risk manager is a person who is responsible for performing risk management activities, such as identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and communicating risks. When an organization retains footage from its data center security camera for 30 days when the policy requires 90-day retention, the risk manager's best response to the business owner who challenges whether the situation is worth remediating is to evaluate the risk as a measure of probable loss, which means to estimate the potential harm or damage that may result from the non-compliance with the policy. By evaluating the risk as a measure of probable loss, the risk manager can provide the business owner with the rationale and justification for the risk remediation, and help the business owner to understand the cost-benefit analysis of the risk response. References = CRISC Review Manual, 7th Edition, page 63.

NEW QUESTION # 1555
Which of the following would require updates to an organization's IT risk register?

- A. Completion of the latest internal audit
- B. Changes to the team responsible for maintaining the register
- C. Management review of key risk indicators (KRIs)
- D. Discovery of an ineffectively designed key IT control

Answer: D

Explanation:
Section: Volume D

NEW QUESTION # 1556

When a high number of approved exceptions are observed during a review of a control procedure, an organization should FIRST initiate a review of the:

- A. Risk heat map.
- B. Relevant policies.
- C. Awareness program.
- D. Threat landscape.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:A high number of exceptions often indicate misalignment between policies and business needs. Reviewing policies helps determine if they are overly restrictive or need adjustments to reduce exceptions while maintaining security.

NEW QUESTION # 1557

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